are very light, which enables the manufacturers to obtain more for their pieces. Many refuse to sell at last week's prices, and those who have purchased have given an advance, and some sorts of English wool are becoming very severe.

From Belfast, March 19th, is reported a home and foreign demand for yarns, somewhat moderate; and as production continues full, stocks are increasing. Of flax the stocks throughout the country, with farmers and dealers, are much exhausted, and may be termed extermed it int.

The Journal du Hauve of the 19th ult., reports a lively market, with sales of about 4,200 bales, at the rate of 28fr. for tree ordinaire, and 87fr. for tas New Orleans. Total sales of the week 14,483 bales, against 22,569 bales, imported by eleven ships from the United States.

Latters from Rouen state that the market for manulactures was less active, owing to the Easter holydays, but no material alteration had taken place in prices.

DUTCH MARKETS.

but no material alteration had taken place in prices.

DUECH MARKETS.

The weekly reviews from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets mention that business had slightly
increased, and that general quotations were well supported. The operations in coffee, since the termination
of the Dutch East India Company's sales, had been more
active, and prices showed a tendency to advance. Raw
and refined sugars continued to command attention, but
the contracts in the latter were limited, in consequence
of the prices maintained. Late unfavorable accounts
from Batavia had caused considerable purchases of spices
at improved quotations. The accounts from Antwerp
and Hamburg represent a similar state of trade.

Another Charge of Murder of a Wife by her

Another Charge of Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Hon. Judge Edwards and Aldermen Sturtevant and Feck presiding.

"APRIL 5.—On motion of the District Attorney, Thomas Neary was put forward to plead to an indictment changing him with the murder of Mary Neary, his wife, on the 26th of March, 1853, in the Eighteenth ward, by iniciting on her several blows, of which she died on the 26th of the same month. The prisoner is a man about 60 years of age, and of unprepossessing appearance and a bad cast of countenance.

The Clerk having read the indictment, Neary pleaded not guilty, and said he had not any counsel.

The Court then assigned Messra. Potter and Hoxie counsel to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Hoxie said that though he felt complimented by being selected by the Court, yet as he had no experience in capital cases he should not feel confidence in undertaking the responsibility in a charge of murder.

The Datrict Attorney said he would have the trial of Neary set down for Tuesday in case Fitzgerald should not be ready.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT AGAINST THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

The Grand Inquest of the United States for the Southern district of New York have terminated their labors, after finding forty-two presentments, amongst which was the following:

Owing to the late fire, the attention of the Grand Inquest was called to the United States Bonded Warehouse, in the city of New York, consisting of five stores, with numerous arches through the partition walls, and, having a desire to promote the public good, did accordingly visit and examine the same throughout, and the result of maid examination is as follows:

First—That in the erection of such buildings great care should be taken, and as near as possible they should be fireproof. The buildings referred to are not of that order, consequently not calculated to inspire confidence and ensure to the fullest extent that security desirable and due to the owners of merchandise deposited therein. The arches, which are numerous, are open at all times, and in case of fire in any part of the buildings it would be instantly communicated to the several departments by the great current of air passing through said arches and other places of passage.

be instantly communicated to the several departments by the great current of air passing through said arches and other places of passar.

Second—The Grand Inquest would recommend iron doors in the several arches, and in all other passage ways throughout the buildings, that the same may be closed at pleasure, and especially at night, and in case of fire, thereby the flames may be confined to the place in which they originated, which would enable the fremen to labor not maly more effectually, but with greater safety to them selves. The ceilings being of wood, should be covered with zine, or some other kind of metal impervious to fire. Third—That the shelving and other places of deposit for public documents, should be of iron, and properly smeased with the same, which would not only preserve such documents, but secure from the flames a great amount of combustible material, which, when once ignited cannot be easily extinguished.

Fourth—A portion of the heating or wearing apparatus, (the receptacle,) is within about three inches of the ceiling, which is wood, and the safety of the building and contents must, in a great measure, depend anon the amount of heat produced, which no doubt varies according to the heat of the weather. It is not absolutely certain that the heat contained in said receptacle, as a general thing, would be sufficient to fire the buildings; but it is believed that the great amount of property to be protected should be placed beyond the reach of hazard; by covering the ceiling immediately over the receptacle with zine, the danger would be removed, and at a trifling cost.

Fifth—Water types should be extended to each and

property to be protected should be placed beyond the reach of hazard; by covering the ceiling immediately ever the receptacle with zinc, the danger would be removed, and at a triffing cost.

Fifth—Water pipes should be extended to each and every part of the buildings, so that in the buildings, with a good supply of hose, and in the event of fire being discovered, an ordinary watchman could extinguish the same before damage to any extent was done. With the improvements herein pointed out, the United States Bonded Warchouses would, in some degree, be worthy the name they bear.

This presentment was signed by seventeen members of the Grand Jury. The foreman did not subscribe to it.

INDICTMENTS FOR FORGERY.

The Grand Jury also found bills of indictment againt J. Egbert Farnham, for causing forged papers to be presented at the Department in Washington, and upon which five separate bounty land warrants were obtained, each for one hundred and sixty acres. The accused has been arrested.

Buperior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Campbell.

APRIL 5.— DECENORS—Mechanics' Banking Association vs.

William E. Wheaton and Erastus Wheaton.—The defendant may have leave to put in his supplemental answer, on
payment to the plaintiff of all the costs accrued since the
27th of September last—the payment of all the costs to

payment to the plaintiff of all the costs accrued since the 27th of September last—the payment of all the costs to be a condition precedent to the liberty, &c.

George A. Shufeld, Jr., Receiver, &c., vs. Charles Abernehy,—There must be judgment in this case, in accordance with the views expressed by me on the hearing. The rasignment must be set aside. The defendant may retain out of the proceeds of the assigned property the amount of the judgment paid, and which was a lien at the time of the assignment—the remaining proceeds of the assigned property to be paid over to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff to be paid his costs out of the assigned property. Somuel Ettinger, vs. Sigmund Heller.—Motion to vacate order of arrest. Motion denied, but bail reduced to one thousand dollars.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

Julius Dessoir, vs. Alfred Joel, impleaded, dr.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs to defendant to abide the result. Plaintiff at liberty to amend on payment of the \$7 costs. If entitled to amend, of course he can do so without being subjected to terms.

Before Hon. Judge Emmett.

Charles Burrill vs. Robert Jones.—Demurrer overuled, with costs.

Homer P. Bench vs. Robert H. Budel.—Demurrer over.

ith costs.

Home: P. Beach vs. Robert H. Budell.—Demurrer over uled, with costs.

Homer P. Beach vs. Robert H. Buddl.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

William Sherwood, assignee, dc. vs. Jesse W. Benedict
and Huldah Gregory.—Motion for trial of issues by jury
denied, without costs. Ordered that cause be referred.

Gardiner G. Hulbard and others vs. Charles M. Gudd.—
Petitioners, George Gardiner and Joseph P. Gardiner, to
be allowed to make Elias H. Ely, the receiver appointed in
this action, a party to the suit commenced by them on
the 2d of July, 1852, in the Supreme Court, against James
J. Walworth, Joseph Nason, and Charles M. Guild, or to
bring such other action or proceedings as they may be
advised, against the sa'd receiver, to try the right to
priority of payment claimed by them in their petition.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Denman and Ward.

THE "BLUFF" GAME.

APSIL 5.—Samuel Mors pleaded guilty to an indictment, under the statute, for winning, &c., more than \$25, and sentence was deferred. It appears, by the complaint of Samuel Cohen, that they were on the 22d of February, playing "bluff" in a house in Chatham street, and that the defendant won \$45 from him; and he, the complainant, then borrowed \$55 on a gold watch, which sum followed in the same course, thus leaving him, within the space of an hour, minus \$100. He "does not remember" the number of the honse. Have our police any idea of the locality! Is it any one's business to inquire.

ANOTHER PLEA OF GULLTY, AND SENTENCE.

Maria Gorman, alias Casey, indicted for robbing a countryman of \$50, in a house on the corner of Leonard and Orange streets, on the 23d of March last, pleaded guilty of petit lerceny, and, as only \$24 had been found upon her, the Court, with the consent of the Assistant District Attorney, accepted the plea, and sentenced her to the penitentiary for four months.

A case, which was expected to ecupy all day, went off, and there being nothing else prepared, the Court adjourned. Several prison cases will be ready for trial this morning.

journed. Several prison cases will be ready for trial this morning.

Scenes in the Special Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Brisley and Smith.

Armt 5.—Despatch of Business.—Whatever may be the inconvenience of this court, as at present constituted, it is free from one evil common to most others—there are no grounds to complain of the law's delay. The calendar this morning, for instance, contained the names of thirty-six prisoners—twenty-two charged with assault and battery and fourteen with petit larceny—and within the space of an hour all were disposed of. Seventeen were tried and convicted, seven discharged, five pleaded guilty, and one acquitted. The remaining six stood over for different reasons. I swe presented any teatures of interest, being of the ordinary description.

No Accounting for Tustes—Which was Most to Blume?—John Gosden, who, with great candor and magnanimity, described himself as "a Dutchmea," appeared as an anywiling complainant against his charmer, Eliza Hamilton, a Hottentot Venus, as black as shony, and weighing at least two hundred weight, who was alleged, on the evening of the 2d, to have, in a traitorous manner, extracted two ten dollar gold pieces from his pantaloons. On being called upon for his story, he said he did not wish to prosecute; and that he had been drinking some "vine," and could not tell any particulars about the evening in question. The Court appeared to think, too, they were scarcely worth the attention of the recording angel, and refrained from pressing him on the subject; moseover, being in great doubt as to which of the two was most to blame, and unable to convict both, they suspended judgment and released the nymph.

"What's in a Name?"—A very ordinary looking specimen of humanity, rejoicing in the chivalyous patronymic of "De Courcy," was charged, by Mr. James W. Nash, with an assault of the most cowardly and unprovoked nature. By the evidence of the complainant, who is a gentiesmen of respectability, it appeared that about dusk on the evening of the 2d

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

Our Cuban Correspo

HAVANA, March 29, 1863. of the Slave Trade-The Ouse of the Kidnappe Negress of the Slave Trade—The Ouse of the Kunapped Negress, Plassy Laurence—Don Martin Galiano's Article in La Cronica—Open and Flagitious Slave-dealing—Vice President King—The Political Secretary Going to England—Sham Activity and Make believe Arrests, dc. For very many years the slave trade has been quietly

For very many years the slave trade has been quiety progressing in this island, without attracting much no tice in the public journals, so that the world in general know very little as to what a thriving state that horrible traffic has arrived at in Cuba. Consequently, all the Captain Generals, &c., with but one or two exceptions, have been allowed to go on winking at the profigate slave traders, and pocketing the two or three ounces of gold for each negro so introduced from the coast of Africa. Since, however, we have commenced faithfully to report all cases of this class of contraband to your widely-spread journal, so great is the clamor and fear which has been reated among the speculators and officials, as well as dealers, that they have well nigh been driven to despera-tion, and to abandon the trade; so that, if by this means we eventually succeed in abelishing it, we shall certainly set up our claims before the British government, as the set up our claims before the first an government, as the most pillanthropic in this sort of business, for a hand-some reward, in compensation for the seal we have dis-played in seconding their efforts to put an end to the horrible African slave trade, which hitherto has been so boldly upheld and carried on with the connivance of the

Spanish authorities in Cuba.

Upon the arrival here of the Crescent City, on the 18th inst., Havana was inundated with a little petty paper published in New York, called La Cronica. Inever heard of it till I came here, although a New Yorker bred and born. It was dated the 12th of March, and contained a long, rambling, rigmarole story, which, however, was found to be so good, by the authorities, that it was re produced, under the sanction of General Canedo, in the Diario de la Marina, of this city, on the 22d instant. I must beg to call your especial attention to the article in question, which, all here concur in the opinion, was written by the pelitical secretary, Don Martin Galiano, and sent by him to be published in La Gronica, at New York. It pretends to enter into the details of the case of the English negress, Plassy Lawrence, who, you will remember from the island of Nevis, and cruelly treated for many years, as a slave, at Havana, where she was illegally held by the Spanish authorities, until she finally fled for pro-tection on board the British frigate Vestal, whose gallant commander caused her to be sent back to her home, from whence she had so long been stolen. The diplomatist se-cretary then goes on to vilify the English consul for having had something to do in that matter, accusing him, also, of being the author of an article upon the same subject, which they say appeared, some time ago, in the London Morning Post. After suddenly digressing into rather a funny squib, in which they, or rather he, (Gaiano,) attempts to make out that nothing can be more frightful than the treatment to which the slaves are sub jected in our Southern States, particularly in Illinois and Alabama, where, he says, they are treated like brute beasts, and scarcely much better in the Carolinas, Mis souri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, &c., he finally launches out into unbounded praise of himself and his master, whom he calls the immaoulate General Canedo. The whole document is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; and that part of it in which he endeavors to valify the characters of our Southern alaye owners he had much better left out, as he will probably learn, one of these days, to his coat. With regard to his assertion that General Canedo persecutes incessantly the African slave traders, it may do very well for him to say so in his official despatches for the English government; but, unfortunately, the affair of the Lady Sufolk—which vessel was armed with sixteen twelve-pounders, cutlasses, pistols, powder, balls, &c., and a crew of eighty men, towed to see by a steamer, from the port of Havana, at a time when such was the state of apprehension and alarm felt by these authorities about another filibustering expedition, which was then talked of, that no man could purchase even half a pound of powder without leaving his address and giving a certificate as to why he required it—only goes to prove that the incessant persecution of the slave traders, which Mr. Martin Galiano writes about, is most likely after the three ounces of gold which the Hacana World accuses him of having received from the slave traders, and which no doubt helped to swell the handsome fortune with which he retires to Spaim, or how else could he have made it out of a paltry salary received during eighteen months, as political secretary? Since the first of January, this year there have been upwards of four thousand slaves landed on the island of Cuba.

On the very day, (the 12th of March instant,) that Mr. Galiano was publishing to the world in La Uronion, at New York, the immaculate conduct of himself and Gen. Canedo, and their incessant persecution of the slave traders—on that very day a slave captain, who had arrived the previous evening at Cays Piedra, off the port of Cardenas, with twelve hundred slaves, from Africa, was authorized by Don Mannel Hector, the Gover launches out into unbounded praise of himself and his master, whom he calls the immaculate General Canedo.

expected to return from the coast with fitteen hundred siaves. From what I have as yet been able to gather, it appears that the slaver actually did take on board his vessel upwards of fourteen hundred negroes, slaves, which had been some time in baracoons, waiting the arrival of another equally notorious slave captain, who went out in the command of the Lady Suffolk, but as the later was much corrective, the other party became the pure was much corrective, the other party became the pure was much corrective, the other party became the result of which was that a greet most killed by the crew, and very many died from sickness, a the bailty the overcrowded state of the vessel—that had his brother, were owners of about three hundred of the slaves, and, having successfully effected the landing of about twelve hundred, with which they arrived at the Cays, off Cardenas, they burned their vessel at Cays Vriedra, on or about the 15th instant.

All the circumstances attending this, as well as those of the disembarkation which took place at Cays Verde de Medano, near Sagua, on the 25th ultimo, are of public notoriety, forming the common topic of conversation all over the city, and giving the life, as it were, to Mr. Galiano's assertion in the Uronica as to his and General Canedo's immaculate conduct, and their incessant persecution of the slave traders, who hand their slaves with the most barefaced impunity, full well knowing they have nothing to dread but the British cruisers. Notwithstanding this, the infamous author of the article in La Cronica has the impunee to affirm that it is his intention to purpose of the purpose of the conductive the purpose of the conductive the conductive the purpose of the conductive the conductiv

at Camarices?

However, it is a good sign that they begin to arrest somebody. The big fish will be taken by affid by; and when Gea. Canedo finds that not a slaver will be able to come to the island without the fact duly finding its way to the world through the columns of the New York Herald, he will put an end to the traffic from sheer verguenza (abame).

Our Consul, Judge Sharkey, and Mr. Jones, M. C., went to Limonars on the 22d inst, to administer the oath to Vice Prasident King, who, I am happy to say, seems to e somewhat improving in health.

The election for state officers, members of Congress and Legislature, will take place to day in the miniature State of Rhode Island. The people of the State are also allowed, by their wise fathers, to vote upon the question of the repeal of the new liquor law, which was passed by the Legislature in I'eu of the one that failed to take root, because it came not under the genial rays of the consti-State; but if a majority of the people vote to-day in favor of its repeal, the law will cease its operations in ten days of its repeat, the law will cease its operation of the Legislature.

When it is remembered how obnoxious the previous law
was to a large portion of the people, and how disastrous it proved last season to the business of certain portion of the State-Newport for example-we should not be surprised if a large majority of the electors were found to day in favor of the repeal of the present enactment, which is no less stringent in its operations than the former one. The following are the candidates which have been put in nomination by the two political par

Mr. King (whig) from the first district, and Mr. Thurston (dem.) from the second, were members of the last Congress. On the Legislature which is now to be chosen will devolve the election of a United States Senator in the place of John H. Clark (whig), whose term of service expired with the close of the last Congress.

OUR RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, March 18, 1853.

Condition of the Whig Party and the Causes Thereof—The Rhode Island Coalition-The Senatorship-Governor Allen-Mr. Dorr-The Free Soil Party, its Movement

Intentions and Hopes—The Congressional Nominations— Mr. Davis—Mr. Thurston.

To a man fond of studying the morbid anatomy of political parties, the condition of the whig party of Rhode Island at this time would be an instructive spectacle. With an undoubted majority of the people of the State attached to its principles, and possessing more even than its fair share of property, intelligence and ability, and its social influence far beyond that of all other parties combined, it is yet without political power; and at this time it would seem that to write Resurgans on its hatchment would be to challenge a laugh when the mind should be attuned only to solemn ideas. The idea of a whig resurrection in Rhode Island is treated rather as a joke when mentioned, and would not appear to be seriously enter-tained, except by here and there a whig possessed of an uncommonly sanguine turn of mind, and who, like Mr. Disraeli, sees "something looming in the future" for his party, but which is beyond the reach of ordinary human vision. In a State once so renowned for its attachment to the conservative cause it is now

of ordinary human vision. In a State once so renowned for its attachment to the conservative cause it is now difficult to get conservative candidates for State offices. Reduced as whiggery is throughout New England, it is nowhere else quite so low as it is in Rhode Island, ten years ago its very fortrees.

After the downfall of the suffrage party in 1842, our State fell entirely into the hands of the most ultra of the enemies of that party composed, in not far from equal proportions, of democrats and whigs. Throughout the whole contest between the reformers and the conservatives the most suffrage party had been enemies of the most between the reformers and the conservatives the most suffrage of the latter came from the old Rhode Island democracy; and the latter came from the old Rhode Island democracy; the most ferocious of Mr. Dorr's enemies were the old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democrats, consequently, when a new party was formed to prevent the people from enjoying much of the freedom nominally granted to them by the constitution just made, the leaders of it were mainly democrats, including the ferocious old Fenner—who always used to make one think of Reginald Front-de-Beulf—and the willy Branch—men with whom the mass of the whigs felt as much at home as a collection of domestic animals, or barnyard fowls, would feel under the lead of a tiger and a fox, troubled all the time with the fear of the whigs knew the value of their services, they having really worked themselves up to the belief that Mr. Dorr and his friends, aided by the "Spar an Band," of New York, were bent upon having "the banks and beauty of Providence," though the story was of their own invention. The democratic leaders alone had the courage and the energy necessary to prevent the triumph of the suffrage men, and therefore the whigs were surrendered to the winds the theory of the suffrage men, and therefore the whigs were surrendered to reaction, as is always the case in politics, as a superior personal frage from our State utterly, few men desire to behold the ascendancy of men who long, mor than for anything else, to put their feet on the necks of the said liberals. A democrat they can bear to see ele-vated to the United States Senate; but a gallows as high as that of the late Mr. Haman would, in their estimation best agree with the merits of those men who proved fals (as they hold it) to the great cause of "law and order"— in other words, faithful to decency and headful of com-mon sense.

in other words, natural to deceancy and nectual of common sense.

The events of the present campaign in Rhode Island afford a striking commentary on the condition of our whigh the condition of our whigh the condition of the con

that party to hold the balance of power in the Legislature. This, supposing our free soilers to be honest in their abhorrence of coalitions, would be all the whige could reasonably desire, as the Senatorial election would be then throw over until next year, by which time some few of them hope the quartelling about "the spoils" will have done its perfect work on the democracy, and leave them a prey to any party that shall be able to assail them. And there is philanthropy in this view of the matter, for there are some chances of a quarrel—fully enough to have satisfied Sir lucius himself—arising here about offices. Although there is not an office in the State that one of your New York spoils men would consider anything beyond a mere "whet," and the whole of them would scarcely give a decent income to one man, yet they are fought for as savagely as if they each were a sort of portal to Sinhad's diamond valley. A drop of water in a microscopic glass, where you see all kinds of monsters tearing and rending one another, no one can tell why, is a fair representation of our little State for the first six or eight months after a Presidential inauguration. It is mighty amusing—to the lookers on.

It is expected that the Congressional elections will terminate as they did two years ago, when each party elected one member, though the chances are in favor of the democrats electing both members. It was a tight run at the last election, and the democrats grumbling at the renomination of Mr. King, the whig party being in such excellent condition that it could alford to quarrel, by way of variety. The Newport whigs, the most useless set of men that ever belonged to any party, were threatening to bolt at the meeting of the convention, and should have been permitted to do so. Mr. Thurston, the democratic candidate in the Eastern district, was one of those gentlemen who, is 1842, took up arms to sustain the then government against Mr. Dorr and his followers. The democratic candidate in the Eastern district, was one of those gentlem

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

DECISIONS.

By Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

APRIL 5.—Sophia C. Hull vs. A. Hyatt Smith—The pleadings admit that Mrs. Hull, with her own separate funds, purchased all the claims and demands of E. H. & J. K. Bradbury against the firm of Hull & Smith, and that the agreement was that they were to be assigned to her by a proper and sufficient instrument in law to effect that purpose. An assignment was accordingly executed, and the consideration (\$2,000) paid. There are some formal defects in the instrument. A full and valuable consideration having been paid and accepted, she is entitled, if necessary, to have the instrument reformed, and made conformable to the agreement. She now asks to have the benefit of her purchase. The action is, in one view, an action on the judgment. Judgment must be entered requiring the defendent Smith to pay the plaintiff, for her sole and separate use, the amount of the said judgment and interest, and also the costs of this suit.

By Hon. Judge Elmonds.

By Hon. Judge Edmonds.

Jacob Le Roy vs. Robert W. Louber.—Let an order be entered staying proceedings on the order vacating the in junction until decision of the appeal.

United States Circuit Court

THE KAINE EXTRADITION CASE.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

APRIL 5.—The case of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the APRIL 5.—The case of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the British government as a fugitive from justice, being call ed, Messrs. Brady and Busteed appeared for the accussed and demanded his discharge.

Mr. A. L. Jordon said there were a few points which had not been argued at Washington on the appeal, to which he would have to refer.

The Judge then said that the matter should stand over until the equity case at present on trial was training and the standard over the standard of the standard over the s

City Intelligence.

MONEY FOUND—A man found two packages of bills on Monday, in Third avenue, containing \$192 in bills of different denominations, on the City Bank of Kenosha, State of Wisconsin. He brought the money to the Sixteenth ward station house, where the owner can obtain it.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DIGOWNING.—On Monday afternoon, the police of the Nineteenth ward brought a man, named James Thaney, to the station house in Yorkville, in a very exhausted condition. After being stripped and rolled in blankets, he revived, and is now out of danger. He says that he accidentally fell overboard from a sloop in the East river, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in reaching the shore, near the foot of Eighty-sixth street, where he was found by the police in an insensible condition.

ATEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—About six o'clock, Tuesday morning, a man named William Powers, who boarded at the house of Mrs. Quirk, No. 39 Ann street, jumped out of the fourth story window to the ground, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical state. He had been drinking very hard of late and it is supposed that he committed the rash act in one of his drunken fits.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. TUESDAY, April 5-6 P. M. We have no change of consequence to report in the stock market. At the first board to-day the market was heavy, and most of the fancies fell off a fraction. Hudson River Railroad declined # per cent; Phonix Coal Co., 14; Hanover Bank, 4. Nicaragua Transit advanced ½ per cent; Morris Canal, ‡; Michigan Central Railroad, ‡; Cumberland Coal, ‡. At the second board Morris Canal advanced | per cent; Harlem, 4; Pennsylvania Coal, 1; Phœnix, 4. Nica ragua Transit declined | per cent; Great Northern Lead, 4. Money continues in active demand at full rates. There was an active demand for toreign ex change to-day, and rates for sterling bills have ad vanced. We now quote bills on London at 94 pe cent, premium. This is the outside rate. Drawers Adent that higher prices will soon exhibit no desire so sell. Purchases have recently been made to some extent by dealers, in anticipation of a more active demand, and an advance in rates. Importers are in the market in great force for loan to enable them to make remittances, and any let upor rather any increase in the supply of money-would put foreign exchange at once up to specie shipping points.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treas urer of this port to-day amounted to \$69,608 59; payments, \$49,254 61-balance, \$7,400,987 08.

Two hundred tons of copper ore, from the mine of the North Carolina Copper Company, were sold at auction to.day, by Simeon Draper. One hundred tons, estimated at 30 per cent richness, brought \$6 80 per cwt.; and one hundred tons, estimated at 20 per cent richness, brought \$6 25 per cwt. The two lots were purchased by the Revere Copper Company. of Boston, the purchasers of the first lot, sold some weeks since. The proceeds of the above sale amounted to \$32,900. Immediately after the sale of copper, Mr. Draper sold 1,027 shares of the stock of the North Carolina Copper Company, at \$8 871 a \$9. This stock did not belong to the company, or any one directly connected with the management. There was a large attendance, and the sale passed off with much spirit.

The steamship Arctic brings four days later news from all parts of Europe. The financial and commercial accounts do not differ materially from those

previously received. It is much to be regretted that the recent letter from the President of the Eric Railroad Company was not accompanied with the usual official statistics, that the parties interested in the company's stocks and bonds might have been in possession of the best and most reiable information-at least sufficient to enable them to judge for themselves. They want more than the mere ipse dixit of the individual implicated in the charge of mal-administration. Such cannot answer the occasion. What he has presented is nothing more than a rehash of the several reports heretofore ssued, presenting no later intelligence than before published; and of course the natural effect has been to create distrust and to give rise to the apprehen sion that the true curtain of mismanagement has not been withdrawn from the real catastrophe of the drama. Most certain is it, that the game played by the directory has not been a vaudeville nor a melodrama; but, on the contrary, we should judge from the effect on the auditory, exhibited in the reduced value of their stock, that there are strong anticipations that there will be, in the end, more of a tragedy than a comic performance. The president would have shown better taste if he had presented an unmistakeable programme; instead of which he has ushered forth his bill of fare, with an impotent attempt to throw, through a cloud of abuse, discredit upon those who have brought the charges made against him. The discrepancies were made so glaring that the namby-pamby dignity of the directors could resist the lash no longer. They have been, therefore, compelled to come to the bar of public opiniou, and like other trustees, abide the examination and the judgment, under the admission of the gist of the charges.

The charge has been effectually maintained, and shows that the president and his associates have exhibited throughout the grossest ignorance with the most reckless expenditure of money; and having so done, they have been compelled, for the purpose of sustaining their position, to tax the credulity of the community to its extreme gullibility. The letter which has been published, presents nothing but assumption—the information asked for is not given; but for the purpose of proving that the directors

have confidence in the fate of the road, the president states that the members of the Board hold more than one-tenth of the capital stock. This declaration is, beyond doubt, perfectly true. But who are the parties thus interested? Is it the gentleman and his particular friends, or is it so held by the unfortunate director recently elevated to the honor of membership? Will the president answer this question? If he admits the fact and the truth that every effort has been used to break down the market, then the proof of confidence of which he has boasted is little better than a deception. The directors have essentially no interest in the stock; while in the second mortgage bonds, which have been specially well provided for, they are largely concerned, which favored hen the history of the times at which it was negotiated gave rise to the suspicion that the credit of the com pany was purposely run down, for the express object of getting hold of the bonds at the moderate dis count of twenty per cent. The sale at auction on that occasion, as far as the duped public were concerned, did not exceed \$45,000 such was the dis trust created; but the millions of balance was taken by the directors and their friends; and then, after a few days of modest reserve, the loan exhibited unmistakeable evidences that the knowing ones had feathered their nests with a vengeance.

With regard to the future profits of the Erie Railroad, much will depend on the operation of the act, which has already passed the Assembly, taxing all through freight carried over the road, equal to the tolls paid on the canals, to raise a revenue to secure the enlargement of these great internal improvements-a policy, perhaps, not very judicious, as its effect may be to direct the western trade to other places-for already have the tolls been reduced on the roads connecting Pittsburg to Philadelphia and on the Baltimore and Ohio road between Wheeling and Baltimore.

The New York roads have enjoyed almost the ex clusive advantage of carrying the travel to the West, from whence they have derived their principal revenue; but now that the Baltimore and Ohio road has been completed to the Ohio river, the current of travel, following its natural course, must be divided Heretofore, persons going to Cincinnati were com pelled to take our route, while, with the present accommodation, the shortest line will be through Baltimore, as this will best suit the residents of the southwest.

The Parker Vein Coal Company are making rapid progress in establishing its line of steamers between this city and Alexandria and Baltimore, in connec tion with the Cumberland Coal trade and the freighting business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Four steamers have been launched, and two more will be afloat in a couple of weeks. The first two, the Parker Vein and the Westernport, will be here this week, to load with freight for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These are the first of the line of fifteen steamers, now building by Capt. Loper, to run between this city and Baltimore. These steamers will form a daily line between the two cities, and, running in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, must do an immense freighting business, in addition to the transportation of the company's (Parker Vein) coal. It is estimated that the receipts and expenses of each steamer belonging to the line, per month, or for three trips, will be as annexed:-

PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY'S STRAMERS-RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Expenses of loading and unloading.

Expenses of captain, engineers, and crew...

Provisions, fuel, &c.... Total expenditure per month, or three trips Receipts for freight on 1,200 tons of cost, (400 tons cach trip,) at \$1.25 \$1,500 Receipts on miscellaneous freight per month, three trips to N. York 600 Receipts on miscellaneous freight per month, 3 trips from N. York 1,500

Net freight each steamer, per month.....
Do. do. per annum....
Do. fifteen steamers, per annum.... \$2 441 000 This is equal to a profit on the entire capital of the company—three millions of dollars—of nearly fifteen per cent. This will only be a portion of the company's business. Its coal mining will be a very profitable branch of business. It is estimated that about four hundred thousand tons of coal will be mined during the next twelve months, which will net a profit of full ninety cents a ton, giving an aggregate of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; equal to twelve per cent on the entire capital. If these estimates are approached in the result, the profits must be large enough to satisfy the most extravagant. This company has an advantage over all others in the Cumberland coal region, in owning its steamers for the transportation of its own coal to market. While other companies are piling up coal at Baltimore and Alexandria, the Parker Vein will be transporting its coal to market. It will thus secure

ready sales at the best price.

The following letter from Dr. Owen, United States Geologist, places the Parker Vein Coal Company in its proper light. The examination was made at the request of several eminent capitalists of our city, who were, at the time, in no way connected with

the company:

WESTERNPORT, March 28, 1853.

Dear Sir—On Saturday 1 arrived at Cumberland, and spent most of Saturday and all to-day in an examination of the coal lands of the Parker Vein Company. I consider it a most valuable piece of property; probably the most valuable coal lands in this country—at any rate in Mavaluable.

valuation contraints in this country—at any rate in an-ryland.

The quality of the coal is unsurpassed by any coal that ever came under my notice. It has a most beautiful crystalline structure, the fractured surface of agreat por-tion of it reflecting light like polished steel. I never saw a coal freer from sulphuret of iron and earthy inter-mixtures.

In one of the adits I measured the thickness of the bed of sine coal over thirteen feet. In some places it is from

saw a coal tree from sulphuret of iron and earthy intermixtures.

In one of the adits I measured the thickness of the bed of pine coal over thirteen feet. In some places it is from fourteen to fifteen feet thick, with only a few inches of slate interstratified four feet from the top of the bed.

I was in five different adit levels. The Totten property, which I understand has been recently purchased by the company, is entirely underlaid by this immense bed of coal, of the finest quality. From the best information I can learn, it is e timated by good judges of the value of property in the George Creek Valley, to be worth \$200 per acre more than the company paid for it. There is at least 1,300 acres of the present lands of the company underlaid by the great main bed of coal, but their lands can hardly be considered as valuable, because the land is less con solidated, i. e. more cut by ravines, than the lands of the Parker Vein Company.

I doubt whether there are any coal lands in Pennsylvania that can compete with this coal region, for the reason that the coal of Pennsylvania, as far as I can learn, is more disturbed, and consequently, almost always requires to be excavated and brought to the surface through shafts, and bence requires cutlays for machinery, for drainage, &c.: whereas the George Creek coal lies with only a very gentle inclination to the centre of the valley, just sufficient for self-drainage, and requiring no cutlay but for excavation and receiving it out on a tramroad, which costs only one cent per bushel at present.

The company should have an immense block for exhibition at the fair in New York.

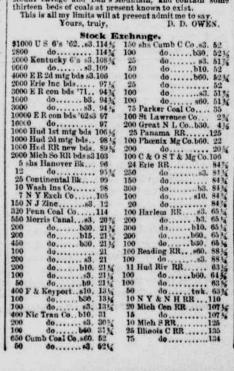
There are four or five workable seams of coals in the same lands with the great main bed, one of which is from six to eight feet thick.

The coal measures of this region are included between Mount Suvage and Dan's Mountain, and contain some thirteen beds of coals at present known to exist.

This is all my limits will at present admit me to say.

Yours, truly,

P. D. OWEN.



CITY TRADE REPORT.

wanne; and 31 of or sperm, per gallon. Sales of 4,500 gallons. Other kinds remnined about the same.

Other kinds remnined about the same.

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